THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance)..... $10 00
Six months, do do 5 00
One month, do do 1 00
One week, payable to carrier or agent.. 25
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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Grant is only forty-seven.

The crop prospect in California is encouraging.

The old style of grain elevators—the extracts of corn and rye.

Lent was less observed in New York this year than ever before.

Young ladies are generally honest—but they will hook dresses.

It is a virtue in a man to be strong, but not in the butter he eats.

Looking through a tumbler too much is apt to make one dizzy.

Nevada has a musical hen, which will sing at the word of command.

The wind and rain storm in Wilson county, Tenn., Thursday night, did a great deal of damage.

The shutter of a New York store bears this unique placard: "Closed on account of the Sheriff."

Jingersnap says the velocipede is worse than a young colt—it throws beginners about all the time.

Governor Sprague says Augusta, Ga., has a cotton mill superior in management to any in New England.

An Illinois railway is getting freight cars built on which is painted "From ocean to ocean—No transfer."

Lebanon, Tenn., is to have a tournament for the benefit of the Confederate Orphan Asylum at Clarksville.

Caleb Cushing is among those now mentioned as likely to be honored with the appointment to England.

Mr. Fishback, who is mentioned for the Indianapolis postoffice, once worked in a tannery with Grant.

The Mississippi Central Railroad has several new engines, among them "H. S. McCombs" and "Sam. Tate."

Don Piatt says Stanton is to have the English Mission. The only qualification mentioned is his ill health.

Eugene Sue's posthumous novel has been published in Paris. It is called "Camilla, or the Mysteries of the Heart."

The local passenger tariff on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad has been reduced from five to four cents per mile.

Sidney Waterlow, a rich London contractor, has been obliged to retire from business in order to hold a seat in Parliament.

In Oregon, "bibulation" is said to be a preventive against small-pox, and the modern style of drinking invitation is, "let's disinfect."

A tract of land in Logan and adjacent counties in West Virginia, containing 50,000 acres, has been sold for twenty-five cents per acre.

Of the twenty thousand shopmen in Paris, not more than a hundred earn $1,000 a year, though they work from twelve to seventeen hours a day.

Miss Polk, niece of the late Confederate Bishop-General Polk, k was awarded the brush for fox hunting at the annual fox hunt at Rome, Ga., last month.

A Mrs. Mabb was murdered at Fishhouse Village, Saratoga county, New York, Tuesday, by a mulatto with whom she had formerly lived as paramour.

A New Hampshire paper mentions a man who sent twenty-five cents for "a splendid steel engraving of Andrew Jackson," and got a one cent postage stamp.

Moritz Hartmann, the Austrian poet and journalist, says that there are more busts of Lincoln and Grant in North Germany than all the German princes.

A Mississippian, in bragging about his wife, wound up with the declaration, "Why, she'd make a regular high-pressure steamer, she's such a talent for blowing up."

Virginia has nine colleges and two theological seminaries, with one hundred and forty-four instructors and two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven students.

Mr. Careful, on hearing that the Baptists proposed to warm the croton in their tanks before dipping, hoped it would not tend to lead the denomination into hot water.

Four Europeans at Madras recently turned Mohammedans, and were "dined" by their new friends. They converted themselves in order to marry Mohammedan wives.

A member of the Legislature of Indiana is reported to have bought a plow with his "stationery," and a silk dress for his wife with his allotment of "postage stamps."

The great National Peace Festival at Boston, is now in course of active preparation. Rehearsals have commenced, and the enrollment books of the first section of Boston singers gives 791 persons as ready to participate.

Kansas has a population of about 400,000, and 600 miles of railroad in active operation. There are published in the State ten daily and fifty weekly newspapers. The State has a public debt of $1,000,000.

Wheat and flour from the Pacific coast, for China, now afloat, aggregates 2,300,000 sacks; for Great Britain, 1,700,000 sacks; for Rio Janeiro, 51,000 barrels of flour, and for domestic Atlantic ports, 166,000 sacks of wheat, the whole of this produce having been shipped from San Francisco.

Miss Mary Grant, of Richmond, was married in that city on Thursday last, to a Mr. Ford, of Goochland county, Va. It will be remembered they were the subjects of the article in the *Southern Opinion*, which resulted in the killing of its editor, H. Rives Pollard.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Great Movement in Municipal Reform—Augean Stables to be Cleansed of Corruption—The Bother of Bridging the Mississippi—A New Richmond in the Field—Trade and Railroads.

Special Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

ST. LOUIS, March 27, 1869.

CITY REFORM.

Our city has a strong bias for snobs—and by snobs we mean that sort of men who ape the frog in the fable and swell till they burst. We have them in society and politics—a pretentious, ponderous, pot-bellied class. They are the sort that become street contractors, aldermen and anything that will pay. They have an elastic conscience and an instinct for the bottom dollar. Our city offices have lately been filled with these men. The result is, our finances are in a bad way, there has been no system nor science in the city government. We believed that our Mayor, Controller and Harbormaster were rare men till we found them out. They have done everything with a snob air that we have for four years mistaken for marked ability. The books are now open. The Mayor is on trial for using the public funds for his own profit. The Controller is greatly mixed up, and is under $15,000 bonds. The Harbormaster has been stuffing his pay-roll with straw men. The whole thing turns out bad. And it seems pretty evident that St. Louis will not tolerate any more snobs in high places.

The great frauds just brought to light have altered the character of our city politics. There is a disposition to break down old party lines. Our moneyed men who have kept aloof from elections have now waked up to the importance of greater economy in the city government. They are determined to put the best men forward irrespective of party. The Central Democratic Committee has published a call for ward meetings on Saturday night for the election of delegates to a mass meetihg of the Reform Association on Monday night, to nominate city officers for the election of April 6. The *Republican*, the leading Conservative paper of the State, indorses the call. The *Times*, Democratic, seconds the motion. The *Democrat*, Radical, never yet went for a project that hadn't "game" in it; so, of course, it will stay non-committal until it finds out which way the wind blows. In the meantime a great many names and plenty of tickets have appeared in the papers. For Mayor the following names have been presented: Gerard B. Allen, iron merchant, and prominently identified with our river interests; Nathan Cole, of the firm of Cole Brothers, leading commission merchants; Chauncey I. Filley, Barton Bates, James H. Lucas, Arthur B. Barrett and many others. The object is to secure a good financier long and favorably known to the people, and so strong has the reform movement become, that whatever ticket may be selected is likely to be chosen with very faint opposition.

THE BOTHER OF BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

There seems a disposition among certain "solid men" to "show their hands" on the bridge question. Two years ago, when the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company was chartered by the State, a company under the patronage of Chicago organized across the river, got a charter from the Illinois Legislature, and called themselves the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. A very nice game of bluff and buncombe was at once apparent. Neither company had any right to build further than the middle of the river. In the summer of 1867, the "parties of the first part" began work at the foot of Washington avenue, on this side of the river, while the party of the second part quietly waited until they saw that "business" was meant. They then, in the winter of 1867–8, began excavating and building a foundation near Dyer avenue, on the Illinois shore. They worked three months, with a large force of men, and finally, when their opportunity came, they brought matters into court. This occurred in the spring of 1868, when the St. Louis Company endeavored to locate piers on the east side of the river. The Illinois company got an injunction against their further progress in the work until the question of right and title to build was settled in the courts. This was by pretense a test question, but was in fact and notoriously an attempt at blackmailing, which is understood to have been successful; for the parties came out of court, the Illinois Company stopped work and filled up their deep excavations which cost $20,000, and it was currently reported at the time that $100,000 in cash had been paid to the Illinois Company for their charter. But new developments show a mystery about the whole matter. While the St. Louis Company, headed by James B. Eads, has pattered along at work, now and then when water and weather permitted, the Illinois Company has been entirely out of sight. A few weeks ago a loan was negotiated which rendered the Eads bridge a sure thing. This, it seems, is what brought the other company to the surface. They are just out with floating advertisements for sealed proposals for furnishing material and the construction of the iron and timber work north of the "Illinois and St. Louis bridge." The iron work to be let embraces the following approximate qualities: 700 tons of wrought iron in caissons; 160 tons of wrought iron in pontoons; 340 tons of cast iron in caissons; 8,400 pounds of steel.

The following is an approximate estimate of the timber and plank required: 33,500 lineal feet of white oak piles; 9,500 lineal feet yellow pine piles; 25,000 feet white oak plank; 47,000 feet white oak sawed lumber.

The bridge company organized to build a railroad structure across the Mississippi four miles above the city, at Bissell's Point, are at work sounding for piers. The Carondolet Bridge Company organized to build six miles below the city have figured only on paper thus far. Out of the four projects now formed, it seems certain that at least one will be pushed forward, and the city rejoice in a bridge by the year 1870.

OUR TRADE AND RAILROADS.

Plans for improving and extending our trade are receiving earnest attention. The St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad via North Missouri to Lexington, and thence an air line to St. Joseph is now fully assured. It will make the distance to St. Joseph just 200 miles, and will bring Council Bluffs, Omaha and Nebraska City much nearer than by the old route. Only about sixty-five miles of this road remain to be built. The Iron Mountain Railroad is being rapidly extended at both ends. Seventy miles have been finished from Belmont northward, and nearly a 100 miles from St. Louis southward. A few miles yet remain, and some tunneling to do. It is believed that through trains will be run by July 1st. Then the distance to Memphis will be considerably shortened and the two cities will feel a closer union.

* * *

Arrest of East Tennessee Railroad Demons.

The *Press and Herald*, at Knoxville, states that the last of the fiends who placed obstructions upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad track was caught near Newport. He was a boy of about sixteen years of age. He was brought to the road and taken to the jail at Greenville, where he was lodged with the other two.

The three culprits are all negroes. The oldest one and the instigator of the crime is named Beeland Freeman. He is about twenty-eight or thirty years of age. The two boys are aged respectively sixteen and twelve. The boy last captured states that Freeman procured the two boys to place the iron on the track and promised them two dollars for doing it.

Blountsville, Ala., possesses a white child with two pairs of legs.

BOUNTY FRAUDS.

Startling Revelations from the Treasury Department.

How Swindling and Villainy are Practiced in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury to-day sent to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions a report of one of the former's clerks detailed by him to investigate the fraudulent practices of claim agents in the collection of claims for pay and bounty in cases of colored troops. The Auditor says he has used all the means in his power to check these frauds, but owing to the want of authority to organize any detective system, he has not succeeded to the extent he otherwise might have done. So many fraudulent claims having lately been filed he has suspended action upon a large number of them, and held Treasury certificates amounting to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in anticipation of further legislation by Congress affording greater protection to the Government.

The Commissioner of Pensions concurs entirely in the view expressed by the Auditor. He says the report shows the most systematic and startling frauds upon the Government, and unless something be done at once to correct the growing evil, the Government must be a sufferer. Like the Auditor, he regards the bill introduced by Senator Wilson, as of vital importance, and hopes sincerely it will meet the approval of Congress.

It appears from the report and evidence that a complete system of defrauding and cheating the colored claimants prevail in and around Memphis, Tenn., and that the system of preparing and prosecuting claims by the claim agents is one of utter recklessness and fraud. The author of the report carried with him over 100 claims for bounty in behalf of widows, as a test, and from investigation he found every claim to be fraudulent. In twenty claims, where the names of the same witnesses appeared in every case as having seen all of the twenty claimants married, he found that those witnesses did not know any of the widows never saw any of them married, and were never at some of the places where the marriages were alleged to have occurred.

It appears that neither the claim agents nor the officer before whom the claims are executed read and carefully explained to the witnesses the papers they are requested to sign; and from the fact that these agents have used the same names as witnesses to several hundred marriages, at places widely apart, in the same year, and sometimes in the same month, he concludes that the agent is the principal party to the frauds, and the runners generally but dupes and tools.

The colored men, known as runners or claim hunters, are hired by the agents to bring them claimants, the agents paying from one to three dollars for ordinary claimant (father or mother), but four dollars for widows. This premium is offered on widows' claims, because a pension is involved in all such case, and doubtless from the fact that the agent secures not only a large fee but a continuous one, so long as the pension may be granted. By the way claims are now being prepared, and evidence of marriage or cohabitation manufactured, a widow's claim for pensions, will be presented in the case of every deceased soldier. And by the same means the agent proves the fact of marriages, he will prove the existence of minor children, issue of the soldiers, and have the pensions corresponding inclosed.

Two of the principal agents at Memphis had each for a time one of their own clerks appointed Deputy County Clerk, for no other purpose than to administer oaths in their claims. These deputies did not have access to the seal of the county, but would simply administer the oath, then send the papers to the principal clerk for him to sign and affix his seal. And even after the authority to these deputies was revoked and the witnesses sent to the County Clerk to be qualified, he would ask if the papers had been read to them at the agent's office, and if they said "yes" he would administer the oath, sign and affix the seal.

The author of the report details at length the means by which the agents conduct their dishonest business.

NEGRO DIABOLISM.

One of the Most Horrible Affairs on Record—Shocking Crime in Georgia.

The telegraph has mentioned the murder of a little girl named Martha Holland, and the attempted murder of another named Emma Stansel, in Dooley county, Ga., last week. The tragedy occurred while the girls were going to school. The particulars are given by a correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph:*

Mr. Stansel had a negro in his employ by the name of Needham, who worked upon a small farm near where Mr. S. resides. In passing to the school-house the little girl had to go through a long lane. It seems the negro had gone to a field near it that morning, with his plow and mule, but without doing any work, waylaid them in the corner of the fence. This was on Tuesday morning. When the girls approached he seized and carried them to the woods, threatening that if they hallooed he would kill them. The younger child, Martha, being much frightened, did halloo, when the brute stabbed her in the throat. Emma says Martha groaned once and died immediately. Needham then tied Emma's wrists and gagged her—putting a stick cross-wise in her mouth as far as he could, and securing it in that position with a string tied to each end of the stick.

After this he takes the body of Martha—carries it about fifty yards, where there had been a number of pine poles cut for building a house, and put her body in some of the pine tops and covered it with others. He the returns to Emma, and takes her (still tied and gagged) to within thirty yards of where he had placed the body of Martha, to another parcel of pine tops—tied her to a sapling and covered her with other tops, in which condition she remained, in incredible misery, from about eight o'clock in the morning until between four and five o'clock in the afternoon when she managed to pick the string to pieces with which she was tied, and though exceedingly frightened, fearing the demon would discover her if she moved, yet believing it would be death if she remained, she determined to attempt an escape, and actually succeeded in reaching the residence of Mr. Holder with the gag in her mouth, which she could not extricate until Mr. Holder cut the string and took it from her.

It was ascertained that during the afternoon Needham went to one of his colored neighbors (a ditcher) to borrow a spade. The general opinion is that the use he intended to make of the spade was to bury both victims. He probably intended to kill Emma that night, and then to bury the corpses of both the children.

The Monticello (Ark.) *Guardian* of the 20th inst., says a Mr. Anderson attempted to commit suicide, at the residence of Mr. W. T. Wells, near Monticello, by shooting himself with a pistol. The wound is believed mortal.

The liberty of the press and the right of public meetings are not only granted but fully guaranteed by the new Spanish Constitution.

MEDICAL.

THE

REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES

COLIC and FLUX!

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES

THE

WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens

THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck,

Or Elsewhere.

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair,

OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,

W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,

G W. JONES & CO!

CLOTHING.

SPROULE & McCOWN,

Manufacturers and Dealers

EXCLUSIVELY IN

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Are now receiving the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS

Ever brought to this market.

Having our own Manufactory at New York, and ample means to take every advantage of the market, we

CAN and WILL

—SELL AT—

NEW YORK PRICES.

SPROULE & McCOWN,

Under Worsham House,

mar14 MEMPHIS, TENN

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 27th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY NATHAN, individually as one of the firm of Nathan Bros. & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES A. PAINE, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of March, 1869:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JEMPSEY I. CHAFFIN, of Fayette county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

mar28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. FULLERTON, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EPHRAIM L. PERKINS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. H. MASSEY, individually and as member of the firm of Clements & Massey, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN M. PETTIGREW of McNairy County, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

mar28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT K. NEIL, of Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

HARDWARE, &c.

TO MERCHANTS

AND

PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR

Plows, Hoes, Chains,

Hames, Collars, Axes,

AND EVERY KIND OF

Hardware and Iron,

FROM

ALLISON BROTHERS,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja12

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest: Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

Dr. Russell, No. 42 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞All consultations strictly confidential.☜

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARMAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869:

CAPITAL STOCK, One Hundred Thousand Dollars—all paid up in cash.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents and others	$ 169,568 91
Real estate, unencumbered	14,313 07
Bonds and stocks owned by Company	212,279 37
Debts of the Company, secured by mortgage	401,619 17
Debts otherwise secured	326,561 00
Debts for Premiums	847,426 67
All other securities	3,172,431 98
	$5,170,500 17

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 90,000 00
" In suspense	2,000 00
All other claims against Company	57,000 00
	$149,000 00

Sworn and subscribed to by
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEO. SNIFFER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore said Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,

Managers of the

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH,

NO. 221 MAIN STREET,

18 Knickerbocker Building.

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to the Controller of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869, Pursuant to the Statute of said State:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the "Continental Insurance Company," being incorporated in 1852, and located at No. 102 Broadway, in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$ 500,000 00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1869	1,566,854 10
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$2,066,854 10—$2,066,854 10

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in St. Nicholas Bank, N. Y.	$ 100,080 13
Cash in office	1,259 52
Loans on State Stocks and Bonds of the United States and of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand. The market value of Securities pledged exceeding ($302,450 00)	271,800 00
	$ 379,190 63—$ 379,139 63
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens of record on unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,826,800, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. (Interest at 7 per cent.)	719,150 00
United States and New York Bonds, and Bank Stock	675,700, 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, No. 102 Broadway and No. 1 Pine Street, N. Y.	175,000 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, Corner Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn	62,500 00
Interest actually due and unpaid	21,012 49
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued	31,642 67
Rents accrued	2,650 00
Total Assets	$2,066,854 10

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid	None
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment	$ 57,800 00
Dividends on Capital, declared and due, and unpaid	1,679 00
Dividends on Scrip, declared unclaimed and unpaid	40,500 00
Scrip ordered redeemed and yet outstanding	35,039 00
All other existing Claims against the Company	Nothing
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$134,108 00—$134,108 00

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is about $25,000, but will not, as a general rule, exceed $5,000.

The Company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the Company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $5,000 by a single fire.

A certified copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation, accompanied a previous statement.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }

George T. Hope, President, and Cyrus Peck, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Continental Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Continental Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO., Agents,

18 Knickerbocker Building.

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERIOR SEED CORN

FOR SALE BY

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

mar5 210 Front.

For Rent.

TO a good tenant, that Comfortable and Convenient Located Dwelling House, corner of Wellington and Vance streets, recently occupied by Major G. V. Rambaut. Apply to

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

mar1 238½ Front street.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

261 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, at New York Prices, ALWAYS.

mar5

SPRING IMPORTATION

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

—

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Bobbins, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb23

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 15th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

Cheap Mules

BY

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

mar24w 210 Front.

Hay! Hay!

JUST RECEIVED, 1,200 Bales HAY, in flat-boats, foot of Exchange street.

For sale low to the trade.

JOINER & KIRKLEY,
mar24 No. 34 Monroe street.

For Sale at a Bargain.

I am authorized to sell Two Fine Cottage residences, situated on Hill street, between Alabama and Mosby streets. Sold on account of owners leaving the city for their health. If not sold on or before the

13th Day of April, 1869,

They will be sold on that day, at public auction for terms apply to C. N. MARTIN,
mar14 48 North Court Street.

GROCERIES.

A. S. BALDWIN'S

CASH FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

Southeast

Corner Second and Madison Streets.

I am prepared to furnish families with

STRICTLY CHOICE GROCERIES

At the lowest prices, as I sell for CASH ONLY.

Having had five years experience as an attache of the late firm of J. N. Oliver & Co., I believe I know how to Keep a Family Grocery. Give me a trial.

feb7 A. S. BALDWIN.

PATENTS.

MAGNOLIA

WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has proved itself, at every trial with other Machines, to be the best Washing Machine ever produced. It has never yet failed to give entire satisfaction to all persons who have tried its merits, and we guarantee it to do all, or even more, than we claim for it. All persons are respectfully invited to call at the Magnolia Laundry, No. 44 Monroe street, where these Machines can be seen in full operation. For sale by ATWOOD & ANDERSON,
mar14 330 Main Street.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Jno. K. Moody, Adriance Storm, S. D. Kane and Jno. K. Speed, under the style firm of Jno. K. Moody & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled up by Jno. K. Speed, and he is alone authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

JNO. K. MOODY,
By Jno. K. Speed, attorney.
ADRIANCE STORM.
S. D. KANE.
JNO. K. SPEED.

mar10

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. LANE,

SURGEON CHIROPODIST,

CAN be consulted at his rooms, Peabody Hotel, on all diseases of the Feet, such as Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Enlarged and Disabled Joints. He will alleviate by his instantaneous and painless process of effectually removing the worst cases of soft and hard Corns, Bunions, Nails penetrating the flesh, and all other excrescences of the Feet. His procedure is new and different from any hitherto introduced. When persons are suffering the most excruciating pain, he can give them instantaneous and permanent relief. Persons relieved of these excrescences experience the greatest comfort of human existence. He can remove the worst soft or hard Corn without any injury to the Feet, and removes the worst Bunions without injury to the metatarsus bone. mar12

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS!

Pork, Bacon, Coffee, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars,

WHISKY,

And all kinds of Box & Case Goods in our line

No. 320 Front Street, Memphis.

feb7

FOR

GAS FIXTURES AND PUMPS,

GO TO

LUNN & MALLON,

204 MAIN STREET.

feb14

GALLOWAY & ROYALL'S

WORSHAM HOUSE.

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,

(Successors to Thomas J. Rice,)

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,

DOORS, SASH and BLINDS,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front and Levee, Opposite B

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENRY G. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the election to be held on the 24th day of May, 1869. mar27

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar31

We are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the approaching May elections, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. W. GRIVILLE YERGER as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM M. WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy. mar2

We are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

We are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

We are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching Judicial election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May.
mar14 J. T. SWAYNE.

WANTS.

WANTED—Storage—Ample room for all kinds of merchandize and household goods. ELLIOTT & MILLER,
Elliott Block, corner Promenade and Jefferson streets. mar31

WANTED—Safety, Convenience and Comfort. An indispensable article to every individual. Sent, by mail, securely sealed, for fifty cents, or three for $1 25. State whether required for lady or gentleman; also age.
Address W. DALE,
mar28 No. 60 Market street, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A few day boarders. Apply at Northwest corner Exchange and Second streets. Also, one family to occupy furnished room. feb26

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

EDWARD PIGGOTT—Write to your relatives in Philadelphia. They are much concerned about you. mar31

USE B. L. Fahnestock's Bronchial and Lung Syrup, only twenty-five cents a bottle. J. A. J. Smith & Co., 225 Main street, agents. Use Vanderwert's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, on the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. P. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

FOR SALE—I will sell a large, fine Family Horse—one that I can recommend.
B. M. ESTES,
mar21 No. 17 Madison st.

LOST.

LOST—About 10th of March, a large Pointer Dog, with large liver-colored spots on side head and ears; short tail; answers to the name of "Heck." Liberal reward will be paid if returned to 354 Front street. mar31

LOST—On Saturday morning, on Main, Second or Beale street or thereabouts, a lady's green bow, with small diamond pin attached. The finder will learn of the owner by application at the Avalanche office. mar31

LOST—On the Hernando road, 12 miles from Memphis, one four year old, mouse-colored MARE MULE, well broke to work; patch of hair off on one of her hind hips, and feels skinned. I will pay a liberal reward for her recovery, or for any information leading to it, and left at Dismukes & Kellogg's stables, on Monroe street, between Second and Third streets, or to me at Luxahoma, Mississippi. J. R. COOK.
mar24

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One large store and warehouse in Elliott Block. One store on Beale street, near Market House. mar21 ELLIOTT & MILLER.

TO RENT—One front office and one back office to rent, No. 207 Jefferson street. Apply to Fasman, No. 20 Jefferson street. mar31

FOR RENT—An A No. 1 Residence, 275 Beale street, near Colonel R. Topp's place. House in perfect order. Apply to Commercial Hotel. mar18

FOR SALE.

MULES AT AUCTION—Thirty-six head, in fine flesh, four to six years old, well broke will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at Colonel Forrest's Stable, Jefferson street, precisely at 10 o'clock a.m., on Friday, the 2d day of April, to the highest bidder. Also, a nice shifting-top buggy, harness, saddle and bridle, blankets, robes, etc. Important business otherwise demands a positive sale, rain or shine. DON'T FORGET THE HOUR. D. K. PRESCOTT.
mar21

WEDNESDAY, : : : ; March 31, 1869

A NEW move has been made on the political clap-board, but the practicability does not appear imminent, if it is to be managed by its present engineers, who are rather of the rising order; and although of unquestionable ability, and not without persevering energy, are more distinguished for impracticability than for any other characteristic. About a week ago these two self-constituted reformers, COLORADO JEWETT and WILLIAM M. CORREY, the latter editor of the *Commoner*, published at Cincinnati, and devoted to the promulgation of his views and those of kindred spirits, which may be designated a "Spartan band," on account of valor and numbers. Well, these gentlemen had a public meeting at Louisville, which they addressed, and which from some cause was not so large as to satisfy their vanity and self-complacency. Yet they put their ball in motion, and enunciated their principles—the restoration of the Republic, which, by usurpation and encroachment on the Federal Constitution, has "fallen to pieces." Mr. W. CORNELL JEWETT referred to the early part of 1860 when he stood at the base of the Rocky Mountains and had there said it was the spot to plant the seed of a regenerated Republic. He had not considered it a prediction, but it seemed like prophecy, for the "great structure of the Republic had fallen to pieces and he was a mourner over lost liberty. With the inauguration of GRANT passed away American Liberty, and, in his opinion, we were without a Government! He presented the remedy in the People's Great National Reform Party, and hoped yet to be able to say that "Kentucky had taken the lead in the restoration of the Republic." A convention is to assemble in Cincinnati in June 1872, and delegates are invoked from every quarter, from those who sympathize with the movement, who are expected to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Some idea may be formed of the utopianism of these dreamers, when it is told that JEWETT holds "that since 1860, no President has been legitimately elected, and that HANNIBAL HAMLIN, by right, must hold over until a full electoral vote has been cast." That will do all very well in theory, but is susceptible of some slight modification practically illustrated. The declaration of principles is a singular mosaic of the practicable national and patriotic with the impracticable and puerile. Yet it seems to be complete, embracing every variety of political topic, whose elucidation could foreshadow and control a great political and governmental reform. It flat-footedly repudiates the public debt, on the ground that it cannot be paid, or in other words, "that any private citizen has the right to repudiate that which he cannot pay"—that the Southern people had repudiated their debt, let the North do the same. "Abraham Lincoln had proclaimed an unconstitutional emancipation of the slaves. He, (JEWETT,) now proclaimed to the people an emancipation from a debt impossible to be paid." With the following splinter from the block of his address, there can be no exception taken, and it should be universally acceptable:

We declare ourselves ready to do everything to aid the Southern people in their return to the Union and prosperity and happiness.

Nor do we think much, if any fault can well be found with this:

We declare, therefore, for a true Federal Union, and for peace and men of peace, the arts of peace, and peace expenses, and against a chronic state of war, and of political and civil servitude, with its abuses and abominations.

We do not think any genuine Southron, nay, American, will quarrel with these enunciations. They embrace a great deal that is earnestly invoked, and in fact nothing to be condemned, for if it proves true that "the pile of debt which enslaves us," cannot be paid, it is not the least sensible alternative to get rid of the old man of the sea, although attended with all the difficulties encountered by SINBAD. When Mr. JEWETT had concluded his introduction and read the address, (the declaration of principles of the People's Reform Party), WILLIAM M. CORREY, Esq., who would like to have the *sobriquet* of "The Great Commoner," delivered his sentiments. And it may be said of him that he is a severe thinker in some respects, and quite a classical talker. And here was an illustration of his impracticability at the very start. Instead of urging and defending the platform announced by his co-operator, he set out at once on his own road. He denounced the organized party, and proposed that the people shall adopt some platform that will stop the loss of the people's liberties. He let fly at the Military Triumvirate, GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, insisting that "the only hope of liberty is, that these tyrants may quarrel among themselves." Ex-President JOHNSON was denounced for violating the Constitution and swallowing the iron-clad oath as quick as BEN. BUTLER, and now he was eulogized by the people of the United States! The papers he said were managed in individual interest, and the Cincinnati *Commercial*, (which he hates because it does not worship at his shrine), had invited him to support for Governor of Ohio, "an old abolition temperance lecturer, SAM. CARY, a tee-total humbug." He crossed the ocean to REVERDY JOHNSON and BANCROFT, who had failed to assert the Monroe doctrine; he contended that the people had as much right to repudiate the debt as the North had to emancipate the slaves—the German Consuls had told the bankers of Frankfort that there was no legal obligation to pay this debt. He wound up with a severe onslaught on politicians generally, and an appeal to those present to join the new party. His coadjutor, JEWETT, explained his regrets that Mr. CORREY had thought proper to censure Ex-President JOHNSON. He regretted to differ from him as to the position of GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN. The terms applied to them, he thought, properly belonged to Congress. It remained to be seen how they stood; if by the people, they deserved the honor of the people; if not, they merited the ignominy that falls on Congress. After a number had signed the Declaration, the meeting dispersed. And this was the first scene in the grand new drama of Reform, in which the time-honored Democratic party is ignored, while its valuable inculcations through its most profound interpreters are violently siezed. One thing is very clear, the new crusade is to succeed, it must have other leaders—men of more stability and practicability, and not be headed by men who quarrel with quibbles and fool away their time in bravado and boasting, and frivolous exhibitions of individual prowess, as did the Knights and Princes at the court of *Alexius Comrenus*, or elsewhere, while the Saracen held Jerusalem.

A GENERAL election throughout the State, for Judges, will be held on the 24th day of May. In the nomination of candidates, it is urged that a party nomination ought not to be made, because politics are no part of a Judge's qualification, and because it would bring defeat. This policy—for it is a policy—will do away with conventions, and therefore its friends do not hesitate to argue that conventions ought not to be held. We may ask, how are nominations to be made? We suppose by individual announcements of Mr. A. for this office, which may be followed by all the rest of the alphabet for the same office. Yet the no-convention advocate does not follow this method, for we find that he and his friends unite in signing a petition addressed to the Hon. Reluctant, asking him to become a candidate for a high judicial position. And the Hon. Reluctant responds to the one hundred petitioners, yields to their request and announces himself as a candidate. This is a sort of nomination after the fashion of the convention plan. In selecting candidates for Judges politics ought not to be considered, argues the advocate of the no-convention policy. We have heard this opinion so often expressed that we are inclined to believe it is generally entertained and approved. To us it seems so full of error and of insidious danger to the prosperity and happiness of the people that we shall express our opposition to it and the reasons for our censure. We certainly believe that a mere party man is wholly unfit for a judicial position. Under this rule WALDRAN and HUNTER would be executed, and under the same rule we should hesitate in accepting a Judge who had no political opinions at all. Will it be affirmed that because a citizen becomes a Judge he therefore has no political opinions? What does the word "politics" mean? It is both a science and an art. It means the study of all those principles which pertain to the government of a State; it means the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, the defense of its existence, and the protection of its citizens in their rights and liberties. Certainly a Judge should have his opinions upon all these questions, and we think it to be just as essential in his character of Judge that he should have, as that he should have opinions about the jurisdiction and powers of his court. Will the great body of the people—will a majority of the lawyers urge the election of a man as Judge who has declared that the disfranchising laws are constitutional? And what is constitutional? Constitutional questions are always decided according to the political views of the Judge. And yet we are to have candidates who have no ideas of politics and Judges who have no political opinions. Is Chief Justice CHASE any less a Republican than when he occupied a seat in the Senate Chamber, or was Secretary of the Treasury? Upon all questions of law touching the liberties of the people the political opinions of the Judge become the judgment or decree of the court. And yet we are to ignore politics in the selection of Judges! A Judge's actions are influenced by passion like those of any other man, and that passion has an influence upon his perceptions, opinions and belief. The tranquility and sedateness of his position are indeed the only security we have that his judgments will be formed from accurate perceptions and cool deliberation. But we have seen all this fail. We have seen a Judge of ability and considerable liberality of sentiment become restive, nervous, impatient, and finally display ill-temper while hearing the argument of distinguished and eloquent counsel who was assailing the Franchise law; and yet this same Judge listened for hours to the harangue of a lawyer whose political views agreed with his honor's, with almost as much pleasure as a zealot. Any one could foresee what the decree of the court would be. We do not complain of this, because it is just what the history of judicial officers teaches and what we have every reason to look for if we have any knowledge of the human heart. It is argued also that a nomination would bring defeat. This position assumes that success at any price is honorable. We don't think so. We would not allure any one to believe that our candidate for Judge was at heart a Radical, in order to get a vote, or strive to convince a Radical that political considerations had nothing to do with the election when we are looking to the courts to establish the enfranchisement of the white men of Tennessee. If we are correct in our opinions, we think the people will do well to look to their Judges, and adopt the best means of selecting candidates. This can only be done by conventions, which we will discuss hereafter.

THE time for the great Commercial Convention is drawing near, and yet we have not heard that the Finance Committee has done anything in the way of collecting funds. Without means, it can hardly be expected that the convention will be a success, and to raise money, work must be done. It is not reasonable to suppose that merchants and others will come forward and contribute without solicitation; they must be waited upon and talked to on the importance of the Convention. Let the Finance Committee be got into working order at once. It is the most important committee of all.

Cotton—Its Production and Consumption.

MEMPHIS, March 29, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The chief wants of man are food and clothing, and that country is most favored which can produce these in the greatest abundance and at the least cost. Judging by this rule, the Southern or cotton States of the Union possess advantages equaled in no other part of the world. Besides being able to produce food enough for a dense population, they produce that staple which clothes more people than any other fabric. So universal has become its use that it is the leading article of the world's commerce, and it builds and freights more ships, sinks more mines, and erects more factories than any other product of the earth. Nothing is so intimately interwoven with the prosperity and progress of our whole Union as cotton. The increase in its production has been wonderful, growing from about 100,000 in 1809, to 5,387,000 in 1860.

But there was a *demand* for this rapidly growing production; for, in 1860, two-thirds of the vast commerce of Great Britain were based upon the growth of American cotton; and, in 1860, the Southern States furnished her with eighty per cent. of all the cotton she manufactured. An idea may be formed of the value she places on our cotton, when it is known that, during the blockade, cotton in Liverpool ran up to $1 83 per pound.

But if we look at the demand for it in the United States alone, we shall conclude that "Cotton is still King." In 1800, the factories of this country consumed 2,000 bales of 400 pounds each; in 1860, 1,094,000 bales.

The capital invested in manufactures increased thirty per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and is now estimated at $130,000,000. During that period, the consumption of the raw material increased fifty-five per cent. These facts all prove the constantly growing *demand* for Southern cotton; and hence, its production has been highly stimulated during the past thirty years. Its *consumption* seems to have no limits, for, improved machinery and expanding commerce all tend to introduce it into still more general use. *But its production has a limit; and that is measured by the number of hands engaged in its culture.* Before the war, nineteen-twentieths of these "hands" were the negro slaves of the South, and the crop of 1860 was the largest ever raised. Until the war the growth of our slave population was nearly as rapid as that of the whites; the latter being about three and one-third per cent. per annum, the former about three per cent. per annum; and under the old system of trained labor, the increased porduction could be safely estimated. In a few years more there would have grown ten million bales, while the North would have monopolized the cotton commerce of the world.

All this has been changed. It was proclaimed that the labor of the free negro would bring the price of cotton down to three cents per pound. It has gone up to twenty-five and thirty cents, and four millions of contented laborers have been converted into a community of idlers, vagrants, politicians and paupers. Sumner, Greeley and Phillips, in attempting to play the *role* of Washington, Jefferson, Webster and Clay, have mistaken fanaticism for statesmanship.

The day will never come again when five million bales of cotton will be raised by the negroes of the Southern States, though the *demand* is not likely to abate. The vast sums invested in machinery will demand that the looms and spinners shall still run. Where shall the cotton be found? In India and Egypt the production is falling off, though greatly stimulated during the war. In the former the population is so dense that a famine is threatened whenever too much labor is diverted from the production of food. The manufacturing world, old and new, thus anxiously looks to the *Southern States of this Union* as the chief source for the supply of cotton. New England statesmanship has reduced this supply one-half, and trebled the price. Let us look at some facts, and see to what conclusions they will lead.

In 1860, (see abstract census-pg. 131) there were 3,950,000 slaves in the Southern states; 1,150,000 being in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri. There are 2,800,000 in the cotton states. One-half of these, or 1,400,000, were between the ages of 15 and 60; and no planter will say that he ever had more than half of these in the cotton field. From this, 1,400,000 must be deducted, house servants, mechanics and negroes, in cities, towns, etc., not engaged in raising cotton. It is not probable, therefore, that we ever had 1,300,000 slaves thus employed. If they averaged four bales to the hand—men and women, old and young—the production would be about as much as the large crop of 1860. This was under a system of labor thoroughly trained and under the most industrious and energetic management. Then, there were few idlers and no paupers. How is it now? Not more than half of the 1,300,000 former slaves can now be found in the field. Thousands have sought the haunts of cities and town; and the females seldom work.

It is at least pretty certain that not more than 800,000 negroes can be counted, today, as field hands, and the general estimate does not exceed two and a half bales to the hand. Put it at three, the crop would then be 2,400,000 bales. Add 200,000 for the production of white labor, and we have a crop of 2,600,000. Can it exceed 3,000,000 bales? I confess it does not seem that the present labor system of the South can reach that figure, and it is an extraordinary season. It *may* be done; perhaps 4,000,000 bales may be reached *if we neglect food;* but would not that be paying rather dearly for the extra million bales? Year by year, food is steadily advancing in price. There are thousands here who remember when they could buy corn at twenty to thirty cents and wheat at fifty cents per bushel, and pork at four to five cents per pound or $12 per barrel. What are the prices now? Double and treble what they were years ago. There is a power-ful agency producing this. From 1850 to 1850, the increase of our country population was about thirty per cent, that of the cities upward of eighty per cent. In 1800, our city population was one in eleven of the whole population. In 1860 it was one in nearly every five. In other words, our food producers are rapidly becoming less numerous as compared with the whole population, and hence the opinion that food will not fall much in prices. Great Britain slaughtered one million less hogs last winter than the winter before; and the Northwestern States 300,000 less. In 1868 the corn crop was sixty millions of bushels, less than the crop of 1860, eight years ago. Remember, too, that every year we are receiving about 250,000 souls from Europe, who seldom produce food the year they arrive, but are constant consumers. Does this look like a fall in the price of food? With facts like these, can our people think it best to raise four million bales of cotton and *buy* their food from the Northwest? A small crop of cotton will bring more money than a large one. The five million bales of 1860, at ten cents a pound, brought but $250,000,000. The crop of 1868, estimated at 2,300,000 bales, at an average of 25 cents, will bring $287,500,000. It is then evident that a half crop will bring more money than a very large one. *The truth is, if the south will raise food in abundance for all her wants, she cannot exceed three million bales. The labor is not here.* The present cotton planters are generally limited hands. When these pass away, their their successors will be less numerous and still less reliable. Skill and improved machinery may cultivate more land, but human fingers alone can gather the crop. Hence the conclusion that, with an abundance of food the South cannot possibly raise cotton enough to put the price under twenty cents for some years.

If, in addition to all this, she will also enter largely into manufacturing all the shirting, sheeting, etc., she needs, she will save an immense profit now paid out to New England on these fabrics. In 1860 the Southern States spun *one-third* of all the cotton *yarns* used in the whole Union, but were using *one-twelfth* of all the *cloth*. Why may we not produce the cloth as largely as the yarn? There can be no doubt as to the profits.

I do not regard it as possible, even were it desirable, to increase our negro population. That race has never so rapidly multiplied anywhere, and never been found so civilized and Christianized as under the influence of constant contact with the whites of the Southern States. The guardianship of the latter having been withdrawn, the former will rapidly lapse into semi-barbarism and gradually disappear. No two distinct nations, even of the same race, ever lived peaceably together, *as equals*, under the same government. Such an instance is found no where in all history. If this be so of nations of the same race, how must it be with nations of different races? It has been aptly said that the Saxon race would always *exterminate* those whom they could not *subjugate;* and the fate of the American Indian illustrates it. The negro race is doomed. Its ultimate fate is but a question of time. Is it desirable to increase such a population? Would we gain anything but more numbers, whose moral and intellectual degradation would be but food for corrupt politicians? Is it not vastly better for us to populate our waste lands with a class of whites who will have some pride of race and some regard for their political rights and duties? If the South is to be peopled with millions who are to be our equals, in the name of Heaven let it be with men of our own color and race.

Though grossly outraged, the South is not yet ruined; for it is a difficult job to ruin a country so blessed in climate and soil, and having such a population as ours has been in all the changes of the past eighty years. The sons of the men who honored Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Jackson, Clay and Calhoun, as their models for patriots and statesmen, cannot long be under the rule of such adventurers and charlatans, as now curse both North and South. A brighter day is dawning. During the past thirty years the South has never been so little in debt as she is to-day; and, with political kindness, she will soon be on her feet again. During the past five months. I have traversed a dozen counties in Mississippi on horse-back, and a constant and free intercourse with the farmers convinced me that there has not been as much money in the State for many years. Rich planters used to belong to commission merchants of New Orleans. This has nearly ended. Economy is the order of the day, and every one is addressing himself to its necessities.

With the money of the past crop they are buying mules and farming implements, and are planting about as much land in corn as in cotton, thus insuring an abundance of food. The proceeds of the cotton crop of this year (1869) will be almost entirely a surplus, and in ten years the South will be much the wealthiest portion of the Union. But time, in its steady evolutions, will soon come to her relief in another way. Look at the subjoined tables. They are worth studying, for they clearly indicate where even now is the seat of political power. With the ability to raise an abundance of food, and keep cotton above twenty cents per pound, we may look upon the future with high hope.

Below I contrast the population and wealth of the whole Union, with the population and wealth of the States of the Mississippi Valley. These States are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana:

	1860.
Population of the United States	31,500,000
" " Valley States	14,300,000
Wealth of the United States	$16,000,000,000
" " Valley States	7,500,000,000

Here it is seen that ten years ago, the fifteen States named above had nearly half the population and wealth of the whole Union, although three-fourths of them were a wilderness less than fifty years ago. Can any one doubt that the tendency of political power is westward? But let us look at it in another and still more suggestive light.

The ten most prosperous and progressive States of this valley are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Contrast them with the four most prosperous and progressive States of the Atlantic seaboard. From 1850 to 1860 the increase of the former, in population, was sixty-nine per cent., that of the latter but thirty-two. In the former the increase in wealth was 300 per cent., in the latter but 110. If ten (10) of the Atlantic States had been selected, instead of four, the difference would have been still greater, and, in order to present the question in the best light for them, but four States were selected, they the most flourishing of the whites; the latter being about three and one-third per cent. per annum; and under the old system of trained labor, the increased porduction could be safely estimated. In a few years more there would have grown ten million bales, while the North would have monopolized the cotton commerce of the world.

All this has been changed. It was proclaimed that the labor of the free negro would bring the price of cotton down to three cents per pound. It has gone up to twenty-five and thirty cents, and four millions of contented laborers have been converted into a community of idlers, vagrants, politicians and paupers. Sumner, Greeley and Phillips, in attempting to play the *role* of Washington, Jefferson, Webster and Clay, have mistaken fanaticism for statesmanship.

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J. T. TREZEVANT.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Legislative Proceedings—Investigation of the Case of the Sheriff of Crittenden County—A Spree and What Came of It—Movements of Railroad Officials.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 30.—Matters to-day in the Legislature were unimportant. The subject of adjournment was freely discussed and caucussed by the members, though nothing definite was determined upon.

The Sheriff of Crittenden county is still here. His case is being investigated by the Military Committee of the House. Governor Clayton refuses to return his resignation until the matter is thoroughly ventilated. Several parties making the arrest have been sent for.

A man named Dawson, from Van Buren, attempted to commit suicide this morning by stabbing himself while in a fit of delirium tremens, but was not seriously injured.

President Brinkley, Chief Engineer Meigs and Superintendent Beaumont, of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, are in the city.

River still rising. Weather clear and delightful. Business good.

Arrived—Van Buren and Allen.

GETTYSBURG.

All About the Springs.

GETTYSBURG, PA., March 30.—The difficulty between the owner of the springs here, and the party to whom they were leased, has led the former to retake possession, and the latter to threaten to use force to take them, for which the proprietor is prepared with an armed force, and trouble is anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

A Chapter on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—About fifty Texas gentlemen appeared before the Reconstruction Committee this morning. Governor Hamilton stated the case for the party, which ask to vote upon the new Constitution, and discussed the Equal Rights and Suffrage clauses. Some conversation arose between the Committee and the speaker, as to the true meaning of the disfranchisement section, which is copied from the new Constitution of South Carolina. Governor Hamilton contended that only those can vote who can hold office under the Fourteenth Amendment. That interpretation being questioned, and the member from South Carolina having remarked that no one is now a disqualified voter in South Carolina, Governor Hamilton said: "If that be the interpretation, so much the better."

Mr. Butler said: "That is explicit enough."

Governor Hamilton then spoke against all disqualification as a permanency, and a further hearing was postponed until Thursday.

CHICAGO.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Another frightful accident occurred on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, at half-past twelve o'clock this morning, just east of Eureka. The Eastern bound freight train, while crossing the bridge three hundred feet long, near that place, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. The engine was pitched from the bridge, turning completely over in its descent and alighting on its wheels. Nine cars were detached and very badly damaged. The engineer was instantly killed and the fireman severely injured.

RICHMOND.

Discharge of Alleged Mail Robbers.

RICHMOND, March 30.—In the case of George Wallace, Judge Bond and others, charged with purloining a letter from the mail, the United States Commissioner today discharged the parties concerned.

ST. LOUIS.

Damages by the Late Fire—Election of Railroad Directors.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The estimated loss by the fire of last night, is $200,000, with $100,000 on the boats $250,000.

The election for five Directors of the Pacific Railroad, yesterday, resulted in the choice of what was known as the Directors' ticket, the vote being about three to one.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 30.—The Board of Trade to-day passed resolutions in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Passage of Annexation Resolutions.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 30.—At a meeting recently held in Western River, Peaton county, to appoint counsel to urge the repeal of the league, resolutions favoring the annexation were passed.

NEW YORK.

Safe to be Opened.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Judge Barnerd, of the Supreme Court, to-day issued an order directing the sheriff to break open the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in order to get at the books and papers.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—The river is rising, with nineteen feet in the canal.

Departed—Virginian, for New Orleans. The weather is clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The river is rising steadily. The weather is clear and pleasant. No arrivals or departures.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton fully ¼c better and decidedly more active. Sales 6,000 bales, including 1,300 bales in transit; uplands, 29 to 29¼c. Flour—$5 75@6 10; Ohio, $6 15@8 50; St. Louis, $6 15@8 50. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Cuba sugar, 13 to 14½c. New Orleans molasses, 75 to 76c.

Dry Goods—Sheetings ¼ brown cotton, 8½c; Portsmouth A ¾c; 40s; Cabat, 43½c; bleached, 16c; do. 42 inch, 19c. Swift river ticking, 17c. Amoskeag prints, 11½c; Allen and Richmond, 12c; Pacific and Sprague, 12½c. Delaines, 18 to 20c. American alpaca, 25c; imported do., 32 to 35c. Heavy sheetings, 15½ to 16½c.

Money—The stringency has been more trying to-day to borrowers than on any day previous since the pressure set in, but the rates were no higher than yesterday, but the money was more difficult of access, and most of the firms on the street were compelled to pay the highest rates, in order to make up their bank accounts. The outflow of currency continues. Sterling dull; prime bankers, 7¾ to 8; sight bills, 8¾ to 8½; quotations nominal at the close. There is considerable talk of importing gold from Europe, and already $1,000,000 in American coin is said to be on its way. Gold during the morning was firm; it opened at 131⅜, advanced to 131½ and fell to 131¼ on the rumor of currency coming from Europe, and closed steady at 131¼ to 131½. The rates paid for borrowing were 3, 1, 2¼ and 6 per cent. to flat, and for carrying, 2, 4, 6 and 7. Exports to-day, $12,000; clearances, $57,000.-000, Tennessee bonds quiet but steady; old, 65½ to 66; new, 64½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Cotton active and advanced ¼c; middlings, 28¼c. Receipts, 3,461 bales. Exports 500 bales. Gold, 132. Sterling, 41¾; commercial, 40 to 40½; New York sight, ¼ to ¾ premium. Flour dull; superfine, $5 60; XX, $6; XXX, $6 25. Corn dull, 70 to 73c. Oats higher, 65c. Bran, $1 15. Hay firm; prime, $27. Pork dull, $33. Bacon firm; shoulders, 14¼c; sides, 17¾ to 17¾c. Lard dull and nominal. Sugar dull; common, 12c; prime, 14c. Prime molasses, 65 to 70c. Whisky nominal, 85 to 93c. Coffee firm; fair, 14¾ to 15½c; prime, 17 to 17½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Flour and grain unchanged. Whisky, 91c. Pork, $31 50@32. Bulk shoulders, 12¾c; sides, 14½c. Bacon nominal. Lard, 18¼. Groceries unchanged. Cotton—middlings, 27½c; Eggs, 18c. Butter unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Flour, $5@5 62½. Wheat, $1 12¾. Corn, 54¾c. Oats, 53c. Barley, $1 65@1 70. Highwines, 88c. Sugar, 14 to 16c. Molasses, 60@65. Pork, $30 62½. Lard, 18c Hams, 15⅝ to 16c. Bulk shoulders, 12c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Tobacco active. Sales 380 hhds at $4 50@15 50. Flour, $5 50@6. Corn, 65c. Oats, 53 to 55c. Hay, $21. Groceries unchanged. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¾ to 17¼c. Lard, 18½c. Pork, $32. Whisky, 92c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Flour, $4 50 Wheat, $1 55. Corn, 67 to 71c. Oats, 58 to 61c. Barley, $1 80. Rye, $1 25. Whisky, 90½ to 89c. Pork, $32 50. Bulk shoulders, 12¾c; sides, 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¼c; sides, 16¾ to 17¼c. Lard, 18½c. Groceries unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 30.—Consols, 93½; U. S. bonds, 87¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton active and higher; uplands, 12¾d; Orleans, 12¾d. Sales 20,000 bales.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A a called meeting of the Hibernian Mutual Relief Society, held at their Hall, on the 30th day of March, 1869, the undersigned, who having been appointed a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the Society, in regard to the death of Peter Crowley, one of its most esteemed and worthy members, submit that

WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst, by death, Peter Crowley, and we, the members of the Hibernian Mutual Relief Society, appreciating the many virtues by which he was endeared to us, deem it proper to offer the following tribute of respect to his memory:

Resolved, That whilst we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, which has called from earth our late fellow-member, we sincerely mourn his loss to our Society, and tender the condolence and sympathy of the Society to his relatives.

P. J. MULVERHILL,
P. J. QUIGSLEY,
WM. H. CODY,
mar31 Committee.

New Advertisements.

TURNIPS.

Attention, Dairymen and Others.

FOR SALE—300 bushels good Turnips, in bulk, in quantities to suit, at twenty-five cents per bushel. Apply to J. MORROW,
mar30 158 Exchange Building.

New Advertisements.

COTTON.

Cash Advanced on Cotton—Notice to Shippers.

WE are prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on cotton in store in this city or for shipment to Messrs. David Dows & Co., New York. TODD, PHILLIPS & CO.
mar11

SADDLERY.

H. M. FERGUSON, J. N. PRIVETT.
FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
—DEALERS IN—
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—
SADDLES and HARNESS,
No. 220 Main Street.
mar13

STOVES.

NEW STOVE HOUSE.

WE will open April 5th, the large and commodious four story house, formerly occupied by Messrs. Boecher & Webb, No. 361 Main street, with a large stock of

Stoves, Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Tin Ware and House Furnishing Goods,

From the well-known House of Messrs. G. W. Ball & Co., of Kentucky Stove Works.

—ALSO—

Lotze's Celebrated Warm Air Furnaces and Superior Cooking Ranges.

Persons wanting good Cooking Stoves, would do well by waiting and seeing our stock before buying elsewhere.

Wholesale and Retail—A Liberal Inducemnt to the Trade.
BERING & LOTZE,
No 381 Main Street,
mar31 Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance.

Be it ordained, etc., That the premises described in the correspondence of the Sanitary Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police and known as "Rotten Row," owned

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : March 31, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Satin parasols, $3 50, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

New spring style hats, the best and cheapest, at Wheaton & Co's. 3t

Large lot of White and fancy marseilles quilts at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Grand opening of spring millinery goods on Wednesday, March 31st, at C. Doherty's, 338 Main street. 3t

Grand opening of spring millinery goods on Wednesday, March 31st, at C. Doherty's, 338 Main street. 3t

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING.—The victims who are daily suffering from corns and bunions upon their feet are in a most pitiable situation. In parties of pleasure and at the ball-room they are condemned to suffer, while others are enjoying themselves. If there was a virtue in undergoing its sufferings, it would be praiseworthy; if it were irradicable and irremovable, its victims would be worthy of the profoundest compassion. But when it is known that the great chiropodist, Dr. Lane, is in the city, that he can remove those perpetual torturers, and bring ease and comfort to the afflicted, why should they remain afflicted? Go to Dr. Lane.

See the King wash before you buy a washing machine. Only $25 00 with the Gipson Wringer. 2w

Lawn Dale 4-4 bleached domestic, at fifteen cents per yard, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Spring silks and spring poplins—striped and checked, and all desirable shades, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

VESTRY ELECTIONS.—The vestrymen elected at St. Lazarus church for the ensuing year were Dr. Saunders, W. H. Stephens, D. K. McRae, General Pillow, S. Mansfield, Wm. Wilson, W. G. Woodson, J. W. Scales, R. D. Rembaut, J. F. Sellers, W. F. Boyle.

The vestrymen elected for St. Mary's were J. A. Haven, Dr. Green, Dr. Yorhees, Ed. Fegan and J. P. Trezevant. The vestry elected Messrs. Trezevant and Fegan churchwardens.

The Church of the Good Shepherd, in Chelsea, elected no vestry, as it is a mission or branch church.

King of the West Washer and Wringer will remove all stains and streaks from clothing. 2w

Please call at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams, and examine their black and colored silks and black and colored alpacas. tf

Call and examine the elegant line of dress goods for spring suits, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

At Mrs. M. C. Hunter's Southern Emporium, of Fashion, 247 Main street, the ladies of Memphis and vicinity will find the finest assortment of bonnets, hats, French flowers, dress trimmings, laces, parasols, fancy goods, corsets, ladies' and children's underwear and dresses, all kinds of silk, linen and marseilles, saques, lace points, and every variety of goods—best styles ever displayed in this city. Dress-making particularly attended to. We have made dress trimming a specialty, and are sure of pleasing all. Our Spring Opening will take place on Thursday, April 1st, when everything will be exposed for inspection. 4t

Boy's and children's hats, all the new spring styles, cheap, at Wheaton & Co's. 3t

All colors silk fringe, colored satin and new style dress buttons at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

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THE SPRING FASHIONS.—Among the attractive establishments where fashion displays all it has of fascination and beauty, that of Miss Perdue, on Main street, opposite South Court, has always occupied a place in the very first rank. We have been favored with a sight of the interior of this temple of fashion, and we must acknowledge that to our uninstructed eyes even, the effect of the display of the spring arrivals is dazzling. The bonnets—the *petite*, coquettish, piquant bonnets are the centers of attraction. The numerous visitors are generally give the palm to the *chapeau aux roses*, a graceful hat covered with roses just approaching maturity, with a little foliage intermingled La Papillon, with the natural-looking butterflies on the trimming, excited much admiration. A hat with verdant *trimmings* and drooping water lillies is bewitching. The Idlewild, with its delicate lilac trimming, beat with its delicate lilac trimming, beat with its delicate lilac trimming, beat

DAILY AVALANCHE

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected Daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	30 @31	31½@32
Gold drafts on New York	— @—	32½@—
Silver	25 @—	28 @30

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	¼ dis. to par	¼ prm
Exchange on N. Orleans	⅜¼ dis.	—⅜¼ prm.
" Nashville	½@— dis.	½prm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 00
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 60
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 60
On France, 5 francs for	1 33
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 00
On " 1 Prussian "	99
On " 1 guilder	56
On " 1 silver	66
On Sweden 1 rikstaler	40
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 47

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	115	5-20's of '65, new	112¼
5-20's of '62	117½	5-20's of '67, new	112½
5-20's of '64	115	5-20's of '68, new	112½
5-20's of '65	115	10-40's	106¼

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	74@75	77@80
County scrip	70@—	75@78
Police scrip	90@—	98@—
School scrip	80@—	85@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's "	80
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	65@—
" new	64@—
" coupons	60@—
Memphis city bonds, plain	51@51¼
" " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@65
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	85@—
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	90@—
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	46@49
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	87@—
" " 2d " "	85@—
" Central " 1st " "	65@—
" " " 1st " coupons	60@—
" " " 2d " bonds	22@24
" " " 2d " coupons	20@—
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	22@—
" " " 10 per cent. bonds	22@—

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869. }

In mercantile circles to day there was little of interest beyond the stir created by the reported advance of cotton in Liverpool, which was somewhat foreshadowed yesterday, and it needed only hot weather to complete a picture of "fly time" in the general market. The weather is at last highly favorable for ploughing and planting, and planters are turning it to advantage as far as the supply of labor will permit, as a consequence of which business must necessarily be dull for several weeks to come, the extent of the dullness regulated by the course of cotton. The banks report exchange in fair supply, but have made no quotable change in rates.

Gold was scarce but not much in request. It opened in New York at 131½, was 131¾ at noon and closed at 131¾@—. A large short interest is still reported outstanding. Dealers here bought at 131 and were asking 132. In once instance, 131¼ was allowed.

City scrip is scarce and is tending upward. Several large tax-payers are preparing for the payment of this year's taxes, confident of an absorption of the floating indebtedness to an extent that will bring it up nearly to par before the time collections usually exhibit activity. A prominent member of the "scrip ring" made his arrangements since yesterday, paying 76½ for a balance of $1,500. It would appear from this that the "Citizens' Union" have concluded that there is nothing to be made out of combinations to depress the city credit and are now disposed to come up and pay taxes like honest men and good citizens. In regard to the financial affairs of the city, it may be stated that the firemen, laborers, etc., have been paid up to the first prox., with the money lately turned over to Mr. Bridges, by Alderman Walcott, while the last named gentleman received $25,000 additional to-day, on the forthcoming bonds, which will be at once applied in discharging other pressing obligations. County and police scrip are unchanged.

The market for stocks and securities continues very quiet. Orders are on file for all kinds but there are none offering.

Dispatches from New York continue to report money stringent at 7 per cent. gold on call, with gold still sustained by a large outstanding short interest. Sterling exchange declined to-day to 108 for prime sixty day bills. In railway and express shares the "bears" made a strong effort to bring down prices in order to get in and "cover," but the market closed generally firm with a fair business. Government securities were dull early in the day but closed stronger and fairly active in view of an advance of ½c in London. In the line of State bonds, sales of new Tennessees at 64¾ are reported. Closing quotations were as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	66@66¼
Tennessee bonds, new	64@64¼
Bonds of 1868	115
5-20s of '62	113
5-20s of '64	113
5-20s of '65	113
5-20s, new, of '65	112¾
5-20s, new, of '67	112¾
5-20s, new, of '68	112¾
10-40 bonds	103
Pacific 6s	103
Wells & Fargo Express	90½
American Express	41
Adams Express	49½
United States Express	87
Merchants' Union Express	19
Quicksilver	26¾
Canton	59
Pacific Mail	90¾
Western Union Telegraph	37¾
New York Central	160¾
Erie	37
Hudson	138
Reading	91¾
Chicago and Alton	150¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	151
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.	67
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	77
St. Paul	70¾
St. Paul preferred	86¾
Fort Wayne	124
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Michigan Central	117
Michigan Southern	95¾
Illinois Central	135
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93
Cleveland and Toledo	109¾
Rock Island	135¾
Chicago and N. W.	93
Chicago and N. W. preferred	99

It was decided in the Supreme Court of New York, recently, in the case of a stolen gold certificate, that the rightful owner could obtain and claim his paper wherever he found it, and that innocent purchasers had no redress. It was claimed on the trial, that the purchasers had notice that it was stolen, and the purchaser showed that these certificates passed from hand to hand by delivery; that there were some $250,000,000, after one bank took in $2,000,000 a day, and that there was a very marked difference between gold checks and gold certificates, but this did not avail against the claim of the rightful owner.

The New York *Dry Goods Reporter* of Saturday says:

Immediately after the issue of our last publication the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company reduced their prints half cent per yard, to our great surprise and the surprise of the trade, and the Merrimac followed after and fixed the price of their D brand at 12½c regular, which makes the price of such less than 12 cents nett. The Lancaster and Oriental were subsequently reduced half a cent in price, which brings the goods down to 11¾ cents nett, and numerous were distributed even lower and sold by the case down to 11¾ cents. And thus it is we have one extreme following another in hot haste, which is an indication that the mercantile mind is ill at ease; and finally, that there is a pressure to realize regardless of consequences. The Amoskeag have met with a ready sale at 11½ cents, which is very cheap, and the Lowell at ten cents. A good line of Adriatic has been closed as low as 8¼ cents. The American have risen again to 12 cents, but the market has become so demoralized everywhere that no permanent advance can be established now or again this season on any brand, and the sooner printers become convinced of this fact the better. Prices of prints have now found a level, and nothing short of a reduced supply will enable printers to secure any higher rates. But we do not look for any scarcity of prints, on the contrary we look for an increased production so soon as the Gloucester and the American Print works are completed. In the meantime there is a possibility that the small print works will be "ground to powder" in this struggle of competing interests and already a few of them have "struck their colors" and acknowledged defeat.

Cotton Market.

A brisk demand, chiefly on European account, was experienced and resulted in sales of 1,800 or 2,000 bales at full prices, with a light advance realized in some instances. The bulk of the cotton was bought by two European buyers. Holders looked for ⅛c advance on the strength of the news from Liverpool and New York, but as competition was light, the best they could do, as a general thing, was to slide out at previous asking rates. Some were very firm, however, and rejected bids of 28¾@—c on good ordinary. The brisk export trade reported from all points is just what has long been looked for, and is expected to be followed by a sharp demand on account of home spinners. The most noteworthy sales reported were 35 inferior at 22; 23 low ordinary at 23¼; 9 and 79 low ordinary at 23¾; 16 ordinary at 24½; 8 do at 24¾; 5, 10 and 50 do at 25; 24 do at 25¼; 65 strict ordinary at 25¾; 200 and 36, good ordinary at 25¾; 76 do at 26; 90 and 24 strict do at 26¼; 40 and 68 barely low middling at 26½; 155 do at 26¾; 160, 14, 222, 51, 36 and 72 do at 26¾; 20 and 40 do at 27; 78 and 164 do at 27⅛; 53 do at 27¼; 63, strict low, or barely middling at 27⅜; 4, 60, 56 and 52 middling at 27¾; 5 and 33 do at 28; 6, 3 and 2 middling at 28; 5 do at 28⅛, 11 strict and good, middling at 29; 16 good middling at 29¼. At the close, holders were very strong, and asked 27¼@27½; for low middling, 26¼@26½. We quote:

Inferior	22 @ 24
Ordinary	25¾ @ 25¾
Good ordinary	26¼ @ 26¾
Low middling	27¼ @ 27¾
Middling	27¾ @ 28
Strict middling	28¼ @ 28½
Good middling	28¾ @ —

Later in the day Guy, McClellen & Co. sold a list of 339 bales strict good ordinary at 26¾c, which is additional to the sales noted above,

The New York and Liverpool markets were both active. In the former the day's sales were 4,800 bales, uplands closing at 29¼c, and in the latter 20,000 bales, uplands closing at 12¾d.

The Thompson Dean took out about 1,000 bales for New Orleans last evening, mostly at 75c per bale.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, March 30, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	225
Received previously	222,643—222,907
Exported to-day	2,034
Exported previously	198,466—200,443
Stock on hand and in transitu	22,571
Receipts were, per M. & C. Railroad	94
" " River	21
Exports were, per M. & Ohio Railroad	18
" " River	1,545
" " M & C	473

Of the exports 1,500 bales were for Europe, via New Orleans. Decrease in stock since last statement, 1,940 bales.

Easton & Co.'s circular, dated New York, March 27, makes receipts of cotton at the ports for the week 32,314 bales, and exports 29,884 bales, making total receipts since September 1, 1,753,905 bales, and total exports 959,328 bales, against 1,867,246 bales received, and 1,253,486 bales exported for the same period last season. Stocks at the ports, 393,307 bales, and at interior towns 76,196 bales, against 292,108 and 49,606 bales in 1868. The statistical position of cotton is given as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	258,000	391,500
Afloat from United States	197,000	172,000
Afloat from America	160,000	230,000
Stock in London	89,760	71,500
Afloat for London	30,000	35,000
Stock in Havre	57,214	33,259
Afloat for Havre	17,720	30,000
Stock in Bremen	9,229	11,047
Afloat for Bremen	4,954	7,146
Stock in United States ports	393,307	292,108
Stock in the interior towns	76,196	49,606
Total	1,319,374	1,322,779
Decrease in visible supply		3,405

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 70,000 bales, same time 1868, 200,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 12¾ to 12¾d, then 10¾d.

The circular reviews the situation briefly, and concludes as follows:

Prices have improved ½c, and Liverpool has advanced 3-16d. The Manchester market continues to improve slowly, under the reduced production of goods. The expectation that this crop will reach 2,600,000 bales, and the fear of a large crop next year, still prevents buyers of goods from operating freely. The receipts this week are 32,314 bales, and the interior towns show a decrease in stock of 3,573 bales. In the statistical position the stock and cotton afloat for Bremen will be found. There have been received at the ports since 1st September, 1,753,965 bales, of which exporters have taken 959,328 bales; spinners, 448,324, and the stocks have increased 349,719 bales. Deficit in receipts as compared with last year, 113,281 bales. Deficit in shipments to Liverpool, now 285,106 bales. The cotton at sea is 13,000 bales more than last year, and the stock is 60,930 bales less. The consumption of American cotton has averaged 21,141 bales for the past six weeks. Of the sales this week, 43 per cent were American, and 57 per cent. Surats. Stock of American 38 per cent., and of Surats 28 per cent. of the whole.

The receipts of cotton at the ports last week, according to the New York *Chronicle*, foot up 32,099 bales, and exports 29,062 bales, against 44,835 bales received and 46,682 bales exported in 1868, making receipts for the season (including overland cotton), 1,974,376 bales, against 1,978,908 net last season, and exports 955,558 bales, against 1,272,554 bales last season. Stocks aggregate 415,007 bales, against 339,407 bales in 1868. The *Chronicle* reviews the New York market for the week as follows:

The market this week has been more active and higher, under the improved Liverpool accounts, but closes to-day quiet but firm, with very little business doing, there being no European advices, as the foreign markets are closed to-day. Exporters have been the principal purchasers during all the week. On Saturday there was no change in the quotations, though the lower grades were obtained at a shade easier prices; Monday the sales were smaller, but holders were firmer and prices stronger, closing quotably higher; Tuesday prices remained firm, although there was still less doing; but on Wednesday, under better advices from Europe, our market became more active and prices advanced nearly ¼c, and this advance was sustained yesterday, though toward the close last night there was less disposition to operate, the Liverpool accounts not being as favorable as at the opening. To-day, as stated above, there has been very little business, but cotton is strongly held, holders expressing and probably feeling as much confidence as at any other period this season. Sales for forward delivery this week reach 1,950 bales, all low middling.

The receipts continue very small. At Savannah there is a slight improvement, which is, however, at the expense of the interior stocks. It seems to be generally admitted that the Atlantic States are pretty well drained of cotton. Some claim that the supply in portions of the country tributary to New Orleans, and also in Texas, is in a less exhausted condition. The receipts, however, indicate that there cannot be any large amounts to come forward even from these sections.

A. T. Stewart & Co., on Monday morning, transferred their entire print department from the ground floor to an upper loft, and Mr. Ledson, the buyer, has been transferred to one of the departments of foreign dress goods. This movement is surprising to buyers, and it would seem that the firm is indifferent whether they do an extensive trade in that line or not, because it is found to be a business which requires great skill and energy to conduct with ability (which they have always had), while the profits sometimes are but a mere drop in the bucket, and often nothing at all. In other words, the bother is not worth the gain.

This change of base at the above house has created some confusion among buyers, and turned the tide principally to the "long Barracks," where they have been doing a rushing business all the week. All the principal houses, in fact, have been doing a very good trade in prints, and stocks have become greatly reduced; but, nevertheless, the supply is still ample for all the requirements. Prices now show more steadiness, and for closing quotations we refer to another column.

The Lancaster company have placed some very nice Percale robes on the market recently. They are done up in 12 yard pieces, and were opened at $4 50, but soon fell to $3 75 per robe.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 30, 10:30 a.m.—Market opens firmer, and holders are disposed to ask higher rates. Uplands, 29c; Orleans, 29¾c.

11:20 a.m.—Market firmer; holders ask an advance, but buyers operate sparingly. Uplands, 29@29¼c.

12:50 p.m.—Market quiet but active, with demand for exports. Sales so far to-day, 4,000 bales. Uplands, 29¼c.

4 p.m.—Ordinary, 26¾c; good ordinary, 27¼c; low middling, 28½c; middling, 29¼@; good middling, 30½c. Market closed firm and active, the demand being principally for exports. Sales to spinners, 447 bales; sales to speculators, 801 bales; for exports, 2,647 bales; in transit, 800 bales.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, March 30, 4:30 P.M.—5-20's, 83¾; Erie, 24¾; consols, 93¾; Illinois Centrals, 96¾.

Bonds in Frankfort, 87.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, 11 A.M.—Cotton market opens active, with an upward tendency in prices. Middling uplands, 12¾@12¾d; Orleans, 12¾@12¾d. Estimated sales for the day, 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, 4:30 P.M.—Cotton market is active at 12¾@12¾d for middling uplands and 12¾@12¾d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, 4:30 P.M.—Cotton market is active; 12¾d for Orleans. Sales for the day, 20,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

BRAN—We note small sales on arrival at $23@24 per ton, the latter the asking price. In store $26 per ton is the price generally asked.

BUTTER—Market inactive and easy at 42½ to 45c for choice yellow Western and 30 to 40c for inferior descriptions.

BACON—Inactive and nominal. Clear sides, 17½@18½c; shoulders, 14½@15½c; plain hams, 16½@17½c; sugar-cured hams, 18½@19½c.

COFFEE—Very dull and holders anxious to unload. In a jobbing way, Rio is generally 20 to 25cand Java 35 to 38c, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Market easier but unchanged. We note small sales of kiln dried, to arrive and on levee, at $3 65@$3 85 and fresh bolted at $3 50@3 60. In store jobbing prices are $3 75 for fresh and $4 for kiln dried, per bbl.

CORN—Market dull, with sales of several hundred sacks shelled, on consignment, at 72 to 73c. A lot of 2,200 sks was offered at 74c but only 72½c was bid. In store prices range from 75 to 80c. Distillers are not buying at present.

CEMENT—Hydraulic, on consignment, is offered at $2 25 per bbl, but $2 75 is the general store price.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demandat oil factories at $11@12 per ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 25 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Mexia (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50@2 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

CANDLES—Quiet at 17½ to 18½c for star 12 ozs., and 24 to 25c for full weights in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

DRIED FRUIT—Active at 9 to 12c for apples and 11 to 15c for peaches.

EGGS—Settled and more active. Sales aggregate 1,600 dozen, at 20c.

FLOUR—Market flat and prices nominal. It is difficult to effect sales.

GREASE—In demand at 8 to 10c per lb.

HOMINY—Dull at $6@6 50 per bbl.

HIDES—In demand, buyers paying 24 to 25c for flint, 21 to 22c for dry salted, 11 to 12c for green salted and 9½ to 10c for green.

HAY—Market quiet and unchanged, good timothy selling at $26@27 per ton, at the river.

LIME—Dull. Caps, $1 80@2 per bbl; Ohio river, $1 40@1 60; Alabama and Enreka, $2@2 25.

LARD—Market dull, In bbls and tierces, 19 to 20c; in kegs, 20½ to 21¼c; in caddies, 21¾ to 22½c, in store.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $55@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $18@15.

MOLASSES—Market quiet at 70 to 90c per gallon for common to choice Louisiana in bbls, and 56@10c higher in hf bbls and kegs. Cuba molasses, 70c.

NAILS—Dull at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do, boiled, $1 30 to $1 50; train, $1 25 to $1 50 lard, 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurora, 25c.

ONIONS—Scarce and firm at $7@8 per bbl, in store.

OATS—Dull at 65 to 70c per bushel, in shipping order, in store.

PORK—A dull market for all descriptions. In a jobbing way $33 per bbl is the price generally asked for mess, but consignments were forced at $31 50@32, with rump at $26. Jobbing prices for choice dry salted meats are 13 to 13¼c for shoulders and 16¾ to 17¼c for clearsides. We note the sale of a consignment light meats at 12¾c for shoulders, 15c for rib sides and 16c for clearsides.

POTATOES—Inactive and nominal. A consignment of peachblows was closed out on levee at $2 50 per bbl, but they are held at $2 75@3 in store.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg. for rifle

SUGAR — Inactive and nominal. Common to choice Louisiana, 13 to 16c; yellow clarified do., 16¾ to 17¾c; white clarified do., 18@18½c; hard refined, 18¾ to 19c; coffee sugars, 16 to 18c; choice Demarara, 16¾ to 17c.

SALT—Market unchanged. We quote small bbls common $2 50@2 75 and large bbls $3 30@3 50. Dairy salt, small bbls, $3 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75.

SODA—We note a sale of 40 boxes at 7½c.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

TALLOW—In demand, buyers paying 10 to 10½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

A Murderer's Confession.

Tatum, the negro executed in Little Rock last Friday for murdering J. H. Merrill, acknowledged his guilt on the scaffold. He said:

I came along the road and found Mr. Merrill camped; went up to him and asked him to give me some matches. I then asked him to let me stay all night. Mr. Merrill told me not to stay, but gave me a drink of whisky and some bread. Two men came along looking for a horse thief. After they left Mr. Merrill asked me if I had any money. I told him I had one dollar, being afraid to tell him I had any more. I asked him for matches—he asked me for money. I threw down my pocket-book to him, and he said to me, "I'll fix you, G—d d—n you, before day. Don't say another d—n word." I then slipped the ax lying near from under his head, and as I struck him I exclaimed, "I'll fix you, G—d d—n you, now." I only struck him once. I am now going home to rest. Don't grieve for me. Watch me now—my soul's happy.

The fire in Canton, Miss., on the 26th, destroyed the Odd Fellows' lodge, A. L. Couch's two stores, and several other buildings. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Russia has just lost an eminent scholar, Nestor Kowkolnik.

RAILROADS.

QUICK TIME EAST.

—FOR—

LOUISVILLE ROUTE ALWAYS AHEAD.

Spring Schedule,

COMMENCING February 15, 1869,

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS ON THE

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

Leave Memphis (city time)	4:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	8:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
" Cincinnati	11:45 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
" Baltimore	5:20 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	6:36 a.m.
" Philadelphia	4:30 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
" New York	7:00 p.m.	6:35 a.m.
" Boston	6:00 a.m.	5:05 p.m.

Morning Train from Memphis does not run on Sunday.

Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville	11:45 p.m.	6:30 a.m.

Sleeping Cars on evening train from Memphis to Louisville, and from Memphis to Nashville.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 227½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points in the South.

Telegraph office in the Ticket office, 227½ Main street.

SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
SELL HOWELL, Passenger Agent. feb21

NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

THE

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

SHORT Route via McKenzie. The only Line running Sleeping Coaches between Memphis and Louisville. The very best and most pleasant route from Memphis and all points West and Southwest to Nashville and Middle Tennessee.

Leave Memphis (city time), 4:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m
Arrive at Nashville, 12:50m. d.t. 6:30 a.m

By another route passengers are compelled to change cars. Persons asking Memphis and Louisville conductors for Checks, good via McKenzie, can visit Nashville on all tickets to Louisville and points North and East without additional charge. Ask for tickets via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket Office, 227½ Main street, corner of Jefferson, and at Memphis and Louisville Depot, head of Main street.

J. W. THOMAS, Sup't.
A. L. LANDIS, General Agent.
W. L. DANLEY, G. T. A. mar26

AGRICULTURAL.

R. D. WARD & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

SEEDS,

Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Etc.,

232 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee

—AGENTS FOR—

BUCKEYE { Cultivator, Grain Drill, Cider Press,

Excelsior Reaper and Mower,

ELMWOOD NURSERY, ETC. ETC.

mar24

INSURANCE.

NO EXPERIMENT!

AN ESTABLISHED FACT!

The Leading Life Company

OF THE WEST.

THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Begins the year (January 1st) 1869 with

ASSETS,

3,619,670 67!

Increased over $1,000,000 during the past year, after paying losses by death ($450,450), and Dividends 1867, 1868 and 1867, and purchased Policies ($95,000), amounting in sum total to $780,452.

Total losses by death paid since organization of the Company.

$866,250!

Total Return Dividends paid since organization of the Company,

$414,209!

Policies issued during the year 1868,

4,664!

Total number of Policies issued since organization of the Company,

14,330!

Assets and Reserve Secure and Ample for all Contingencies.

Present Annual Income,

$2,500,000!

Our past success is a guarantee for the future. Long lists of reference are easily obtained, but are no real guarantee of SAFETY and SUCCESS. The cheapest Assurance is in tried and experienced Companies.

The higher per cent. of interest West, and our present annual income, warrant us in this appeal largely to those desiring Assurance as an advantage with us in the future of their policies.

Examine Our Plans and Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

A STRICTLY MUTUAL COMPANY

With the additional security of a paid-up

Guarantee Capital of $100,000

Paying Its Own Dividends.

The most popular and advantageous forms and favorable terms for Insurance presented. A loan or credit of one-third (if desired), of the premium given. Surplus distributed on the first of January each year, and dividends paid annually thereafter on the Contribution Plan.

OFFICERS.

D. A. JANUARY, - - - President.
CHAS. H. PECK, - - - Vice-President.
WM. T. SELBY, - - - Secretary.
J. S. MILLER, - Assistant Secretary
WM. N. BENTON, - - General Agent.
WM. E. HARVEY, - - - Actuary
HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, - Consulting Actuary.
WM. M. McPHEETERS, M. D., - Examining Physician.

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Oliver Garrison,	Wm. T. Selby,
Samuel Willis,	Nich. Schaffer,
Theodore Lavelle,	William T. Gay,
Chas. H. Peck,	William C. Jamison,
Gen. Thos. L. Price,	R. F. Hanenkamp,
Jules Valle,	L. H. Baker,
Geo. R. Robinson,	D. A. January,
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John F. Thornton,	Jas. O. Carson,
David K. Ferguson,	Jacob Tamm,
	Hon. John Hogan.

J. H. McMAHON. NEWTON S. OTIS

McMAHON & OTIS,

STATE AGENTS

—FOR—

WEST TENNESSEE,

MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS

—AND—

NORTH ALABAMA,

43 MADISON STREET,

Memphis, - - - Tennessee

J. S. WHITE, M. D.,

W. T. IRWIN, M. D.,

Medical Directors.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that McMahon & Otis, Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases; wherefore, said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.
By PLUNKETT.

Statement of the Condition of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the 1st day of January, 1869.

On the first day of January, 1869, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State.

The name of this Company is the Saint Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

The Amount of Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000 00

ASSETS.

Loans secured by Deeds of Trust, first liens of record on Real Estate, principally in city and county of St. Louis, as per schedule annexed	$1,012,281 69
Loans on Policies in force	1,500,000 00
Cash on hand, in Bank and Office	91,006 28
Loans on Personal Security	60,750 91
Tennessee State Bonds, six per cent.	95,000 00
Coupons on same, due 1st January 1869	726 00
Virginia State Bonds	30,000 00
Office Furniture and Fixtures, safes, at Home Office and Agencies	5,164 29
Revenue Stamps on hand	971 00
Quarterly Premiums due on Policies in force and in transitu from Agents	511,411 73
Due from Agents, and for first Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	254,689 33
Accrued Interest	88,866 24
	$3,619,670 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000 00
Dividends unredeemed	23,450 46
Interest to reduce Bonds and Notes to present six per cent. value and for taxes unpaid	127,315 00
Losses admitted not yet due and uncalled for	95,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	2,981,722 21
Surplus	311,782 94
	$3,619,670 67

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE. }

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office. G. W. BLACKBURN,
mar4 Controller of State.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

On the Thirty-First Day of December, 1868.

THE NAME

Of the Company is the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company." The Company being purely Mutual has no capital stock.

THE ASSETS

Of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank		$70,479 27
In hands of Agents and in transit	11,116 14—8	$1,595 41
Real Estate unincumbered		129,856 61
Bonds owned by the Company name par value		
U. S. regist'd bonds	$125,500, 5-20s	
U. S. coupons	700, "	$133,566 00
Wisconsin	1,000, 6s	1,000 00
Accrued Interest		3,264 00— 137,860 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, being first liens on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, including ($34,213 07) Accrued Interest		$1,008,832 26
Debts otherwise secured—Bills receivable secured by Policies		8,227 24
Debts for premi- { new work $236,320 19 ums, unreport'd { renewals. 252,424 31- 96) Accrued Interest		488,744 50
Loans notes including ($71,228-	$2,042,652 27	
Deferred premi's. $247,489 63		
Semi-annu'l and quarterly notes 9,144 85-	256,634 48-	2,299,286 75
All other securities		1,215 80
Total Assets		$4,755,418 57

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to Banks and other creditors	none
Losses adjusted and due	"
Losses adjusted and not due	"
Losses unadjusted	"
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	$22,500 00
Dividends of surplus declared and not paid	36,152 16
All other Claims against the Company not exceeding	3,000 00
Total Liabilities	$62,665 16
The greatest amount in any one risk	$20,000 00

No rule as to the greatest amount in any one city, town, village or block.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE. } ss.

Lester Sexton, President, and A. W. Kellogg, Secretary, of the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company," of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual Cash Assets, invested in State and United States Stocks and Bonds, or in Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate, first liens on said property, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that they are the above described officers of the said Company.

LESTER SEXTON, President.
A. W. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of February, 1869.
EDWARD ILSLEY, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that J. S. Chapin, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases;

Wherefore, said Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee,
By PLUNKETT.

J. S. CHAPIN, General Agent,

36 Union Street,

mar2 Memphis, Tennessee.

Southwestern Department.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets,

1,641,907 55.

Income for 1868,

1,119,708 65.

Dividends Paid to Policy Holders,

331,000 00.

Losses by Death,

358,285 71.

Number of Policies Issued,

14,500.

Policy holders can travel and reside in any part of the United States, at all seasons of the year. By a Special Deposit at Albany,

The Policies of the Globe are Endorsed by the state of New York.

This is a new feature in Life Insurance. It makes the Policy equal to a National Bank Note. Death by dueling, suicide or war does not vitiate the Policy.

PLINY FREEMAN, - - - - - President.
LORING ANDREWS, - - Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERG, 2d Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, - - - - - Secretary.

M. T. TOMLINSON. M. S. JUDAH.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,

Managers Southwestern Department,
No. 17 Madison Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of January, 1869.

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is $300,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and deposited in Bank	99,732 45
BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.	
Par value. Market value.	
$435,000 00 U. S. 6s, 1881, $483,927 50	
62,500 00 U. S. 6s, 1867, 67,136 06	
40,000 00 U. S. 10-40s, 42,500 00	
90,000 00 Brooklyn city b'ds 99,470 00	
10,000 00 N. Y. county stock 10,800 00	
8,000 00 Astoria bonds 8,960 00	
30,000 00 Virginia 6s bonds 14,357 79	
$684,500 00	$727,188 74— 727,188 74
Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	393,850 00
Debts otherw